

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application.

### Listing of Claims

1 (Currently amended) A method of manufacturing an optical communication system including (i) an optical fiber and (ii) first and second modules respectively provided at both ends of the optical fiber, the first and second modules being capable of simultaneously sending and receiving optical signals via the optical fiber, wherein:

a position of the first module with respect to the optical fiber is determined in accordance with a receiving efficiency at the first module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber; and

S1\_ is set in accordance with a value of FR\_ in the position so as to satisfy

(a) If  $IO \geq 0.3$

$$\frac{(1-IO)}{0.7} \geq \frac{S_{\max} * \left( \frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR\_ * PT_{\max}^2 \right) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{\min}}}{S1\_ * PT_{\min}}$$

(b) If  $IO < 0.3$

$$1) \frac{S_{\max} * \left( \frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR\_ * PT_{\max}^2 \right) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{\min}}}{S1\_ * PT_{\min}}$$

---(1)

where FR\_ is a far-end reflectivity, which is a reflectivity (a) of light that is emitted from the second module and (b) on is reflected (i) by the first module and on (ii) by the first-module-side end of the optical fiber; S1\_ is the power of light coupled into the optical fiber from the first module; Smax is a maximum value acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of the power of light coupled into the optical fiber;

PTmin is a minimum value acceptable in the optical communication system as of a transmittance of the optical fiber with respect to the optical signals; PTmax is a maximum value acceptable in the optical communication system ~~as the value of the~~ transmittance of the optical fiber with respect to the optical signals; NR is a ratio, with respect to Smax, of a stray light component received by the second module, the stray light component being generated on the second-module-side end of the optical fiber and in the second module when light ~~to be~~ is coupled into the optical fiber with power of Smax is emitted from the second module; Rmin is a minimum receiving efficiency at the second module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber; Namp is a light amount corresponding to a noise in an amplifier for converting, into an electric signal, an optical signal received by the second module; IO is an eye opening ratio required for the electric signal obtained by conversion through the amplifier; and X is a ratio, with respect to Namp, of an optical signal received by the second module when a bit error rate is in an upper limit value acceptable in the optical communication system, ~~where it is assumed that and when~~ there is no reflected light returning to the second module after being emitted from the second module.

2 (Currently amended). A method of manufacturing an optical communication system including (i) an optical fiber and (ii) first and second modules respectively provided at both ends of the optical fiber, the first and second modules ~~being capable of~~ simultaneously sending and receiving optical signals via the optical fiber, wherein:

a position of the first module with respect to the optical fiber is determined in accordance with a receiving efficiency at the first module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber; and

the method comprising selecting, in accordance with a value of FR in said position, from plural groups of modules, the modules being different from group to group, a group in which S1min satisfies

(a) If  $IO \geq 0.3$

$$\frac{(1 - IO)}{0.7} \geq \frac{S_{\max} * \left( \frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR_{-} * PT_{\max}^2 \right) + X * \frac{N_{\text{amp}}}{R_{\min}}}{S1_{-} * PT_{\min}}$$

(b) If  $IO < 0.3$

$$1) \frac{S_{\max} * \left( \frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR_{-} * PT_{\max}^2 \right) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{\min}}}{S1_{-} * PT_{\min}}$$

... (2)

is selected in accordance with a value of  $FR_{-}$  in the position, and  
 using one of the plural modules included in the selected group are used as the first module,

where  $FR_{-}$  is a far-end reflectivity, which is a reflectivity (a) of light that is emitted from the second module and (b) on is reflected (i) by the first module and on (ii) by the first-module-side end of the optical fiber;  $S1_{\min}$  is a minimum value among various values of power of light coupled into the optical fiber from the selected a group of modules of a same kind adoptable used as the first module;  $S_{\max}$  is a maximum value acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of the power of light coupled into the optical fiber;  $PT_{\min}$  is a minimum value acceptable in the optical communication system as of a transmittance of the optical fiber with respect to the optical signals;  $PT_{\max}$  is a maximum value acceptable in the optical communication system as the value of the transmittance of the optical fiber with respect to the optical signals;  $NR$  is a ratio, with respect to  $S_{\max}$ , of a stray light component received by the second module, the stray light component being generated on the second-module-side end of the optical fiber and in the second module when light to be coupled into the optical fiber with power of  $S_{\max}$  is emitted from the second module;  $R_{\min}$  is a minimum receiving efficiency at the second module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber;  $N_{amp}$  is a light amount corresponding to a noise in an amplifier for converting, into an electric signal, an optical signal received by the second module;  $IO$  is an eye opening ratio required for the electric signal obtained by conversion through the amplifier; and  $X$  is a ratio, with respect to  $N_{amp}$ , of an optical signal received by the second module when a bit error rate is in an upper limit value acceptable in the optical

communication system, and when ~~where it is assumed that there is no reflected light~~ returning to the second module after being emitted from the second module.

3 (Currently amended). A method of manufacturing an optical communication system including (i) an optical fiber and (ii) first and second modules respectively provided at both ends of the optical fiber, the first and second modules ~~being capable of~~ simultaneously sending and receiving optical signals via the optical fiber, wherein:

a position of the first module with respect to the optical fiber is determined in accordance with a receiving efficiency at the first module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber; and

PT1\_ is set in accordance with a value of FR\_ in the position so as to satisfy

(a) If  $IO \geq 0.3$

$$\frac{(1-IO)}{0.7} \geq \frac{S_{\max} * (\frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR\_ * PT_{\max}^2) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{\min}}}{S1\_ * PT_{\min}}$$

(b) If  $IO < 0.3$

$$1) \frac{S_{\max} * (\frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR\_ * PT_{\max}^2) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{\min}}}{S1\_ * PT_{\min}}$$

... (3)

where FR\_ is a far-end reflectivity, which is a reflectivity ~~(a)~~ of light that is emitted from the second module and (b) on is reflected (i) by the first module and on (ii) by the first-module-side end of the optical fiber; PT1\_ is a transmittivity of the optical fiber with respect to light emitted from the first module; Smin is a minimum value ~~acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of power of light coupled into the optical fiber~~; Smax is a maximum value ~~acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of the power of light coupled into the optical fiber~~; PTmax is a maximum value ~~acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of a transmittance of the~~

optical fiber with respect to the optical signals; NR is a ratio, with respect to Smax, of a stray light component received by the second module, the stray light component being generated on the second-module-side end of the optical fiber and in the second module when light to be coupled into the optical fiber with power of Smax is emitted from the second module; Rmin is a minimum receiving efficiency at the second module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber; Namp is a light amount corresponding to a noise in an amplifier for converting, into an electric signal, an optical signal received by the second module; IO is an eye opening ratio required for the electric signal obtained by conversion through the amplifier; and X is a ratio, with respect to Namp, of an optical signal received by the second module when a bit error rate is in an upper limit value acceptable in the optical communication system, where it is assumed that and when there is no reflected light returning to the second module after being emitted from the second module.

4 (Currently amended). A method of manufacturing an optical communication system including (i) an optical fiber and (ii) first and second modules respectively provided at both ends of the optical fiber, the first and second modules being capable of simultaneously sending and receiving optical signals via the optical fiber, wherein:

a position of the first module with respect to the optical fiber is determined in accordance with a receiving efficiency at the first module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber; and

the method comprising selecting, in accordance with a value of FR in said position, from plural groups of modules, the modules being different from group to group, a group in which PT1min\_satisfies

(a) If  $IO \geq 0.3$

$$\frac{(1-IO)}{0.7} \geq \frac{S_{max} * \left( \frac{NR}{R_{min}} + FR_{-} * PT_{max}^2 \right) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{min}}}{S1_{-} * PT_{min}}$$

(b) If  $IO < 0.3$

$$1) \frac{S_{\max} * (\frac{NR}{R_{\min}} + FR_{-} * PT_{\max}^2) + X * \frac{N_{amp}}{R_{\min}}}{S1_{-} * PT_{\min}}$$

... (4)

is selected in accordance with a value of  $FR_{-}$  in the position, and  
using one of the plural modules included in the selected group are used as the first module,

where  $FR_{-}$  is a far-end reflectivity, which is a reflectivity (a) of light that is emitted from the second module and (b) on is reflected (i) by the first module and on (ii) by the first-module-side end of the optical fiber;  $PT1min_{-}$  is a minimum value among various values of a transmittance of the optical fiber with respect to light emitted from a the selected group of modules of a same kind adoptable used as the first module;  $Smin$  is a minimum value acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of power of light coupled into the optical fiber;  $Smax$  is a maximum value acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of the power of light coupled into the optical fiber;  $Ptmax$  is a maximum value acceptable in the optical communication system as a value of a transmittance of the optical fiber with respect to the optical signals;  $NR$  is a ratio, with respect to  $Smax$ , of a stray light component received by the second module, the stray light component being generated on the second-module-side end of the optical fiber and in the second module when light to be coupled into the optical fiber with power of  $Smax$  is emitted from the second module;  $Rmin$  is a minimum receiving efficiency at the second module with respect to light emitted from the optical fiber;  $Namp$  is a light amount corresponding to a noise in an amplifier for converting, into an electric signal, an optical signal received by the second module;  $IO$  is an eye opening ratio required for the electric signal obtained by conversion through the amplifier; and  $X$  is a ratio, with respect to  $Namp$ , of an optical signal received by the second module when a bit error rate is in an upper limit value acceptable in the optical communication system, where is it assumed that and when there is no reflected light returning to the second module after being emitted from the second module.

5 (Original). The method of manufacturing an optical communication system as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein:

the optical fiber is a plastic optical fiber.